



LYCH-GATE OF WEST WICKHAM
CHURCH, KENT.

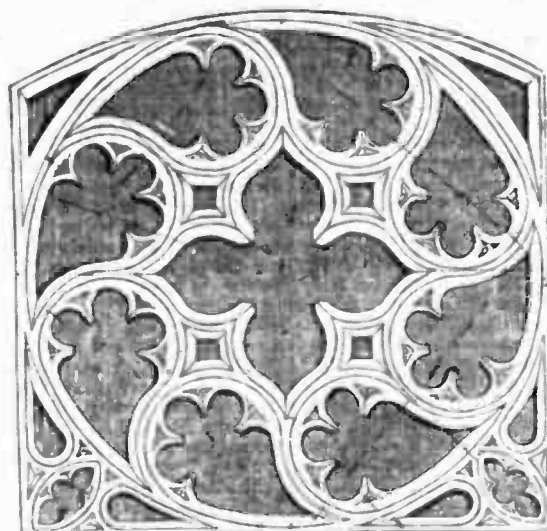
LYCH, or lich-gate, is the covered gate or porch under which the corpse and mourners stood sheltered at the entrance to the burial-ground or churchyard in early times. Lych is derived from the Saxon *lic* or *like*, meaning a corpse; the German designation for this sort of gate being very similar, and evincing the common derivation of the words—it is *leichen-gang*. There are several interesting specimens of this sort of gate remaining in this country, and the practice of setting them up is beginning to be renewed, especially under Mr. Pugin's direction, in Catholic churchyards.

SHIP JOINERY.

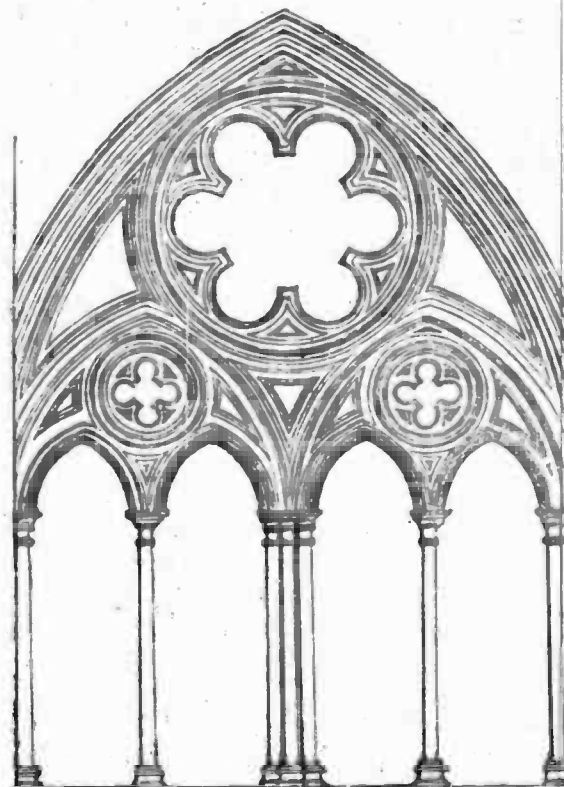
THIS is a subject which to a maritime people, and in maritime cities, is never wanting in interest; it is one that might be elaborately treated on, and presents more of general interest than would at first sight appear probable. The joiner's work, as it is termed, that is, the fitting up of a ship's cabins, is now advanced along with decorative painting to a high pitch, we may almost call it a luxurious extravagance; and since many members of the ordinary building craft are interested in such things, we shall just glance at a description of the fittings of the famous new American packet ship, the *Victoria*, which is now lying in the St. Katherine's Docks. She is just arrived over here,—the work of the New York shipwrights,—her architect is her Captain,—Morgan, and a splendid work of structure and design she is. Named after our beloved sovereign, and bearing a figure-head respectfully carved to represent her Majesty, look like not unmeaning or ungrateful compliments; the free-masonry of our craft drawing on also towards her, it was with peculiar pleasure we stepped on board the *Victoria* to scan her first attraction, and, if need be, to resume our visit and be more discursive on the subject of her general merits.

The whole of the chief cabin may be said to be lined with satin wood, and margins of rose and zebra wood, and American bird's eye maple; the handles of the doors to the berths are of glass; the ceiling is in white and gold. The ladies' cabins most appropriately delicate, in the like white and gold, sides and ceiling; the chairs and tables of beautiful drawing-room fabric, with silk damask curtains; carpets of most select pattern and staple, and altogether the sight is particularly choice and unique.

One thing struck us regarding the seats by the side of the dining-table of the chief cabin; the back rail is ingeniously contrived for the comfort of sitting to the table or turning away from it; the supports of the back rail are metal uprights, made to hinge below the seat, and thus to admit of being turned over either edge of the seat. The same principle may be applied in many instances of an ordinary nature. We shall endeavour to get a drawing of it for the instruction of our readers.



WINDOW IN BURWELL CHURCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.



ELEVATION OF CLOISTERS, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

WE are indebted to our painstaking contributor, J. L. C., for the beautiful specimen of a window from Burwell Church, Cambridgeshire, and for a drawing of part of the famed cloisters of Salisbury Cathedral, both of which we now produce from the hands of the engraver. The matter of supplying our columns in the most efficient way for the public and private benefit, is beginning to be displayed as we had promised. *THE BUILDER* is not the production of dull, plodding hirelings, who sit down to a task of daily drudgery, in which intellectual interest has little or no part; but it is composed of the varied contributions of zealous and friendly fellow-labourers with us in

the good cause of architectural and building progress. We owe to a friend near Southampton an apology for not before replying to his obliging offer to delineate the details of Netley Abbey; but we have so much before us just now, that we would gladly defer for a period engaging in more. One thing, however, we would beg to impress upon our friends, that is, to attend to details. Sections of mullions, jambs, mouldings, the joints of the stones, and the like, should be given, with their communications and dimensions. Let them sit down to their task in a careful spirit, and the discharge of it will be pleasant and profitable in a greater degree.

ON JOINING SHEETS OF PAPER TOGETHER.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In one of your late numbers I find that you recommend (as the best method for joining sheets of paper) the use of paste made of flour, water, and alum. That method I have frequently tried, as also glue, gums, &c., but have invariably found that each of them leaves a puckering or uneven surface, the result of all watery solutions.

I have now, however, in use, a method which obviates that evil. The cement I use is a thick solution of caoutchouc, which being applied to the edges of the paper (and suffered to remain a short time before put together, in order that it may get a little dry and sticky), makes a clean, firm, and even joint; it is far before glue, gum, or paste, as it is no inconvenience to prepare, and makes a much better joint.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM CURTIS.

London, July 31, 1843.